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Business Notices

GOING UP. The Thermometer there days is steadily creeping up. sain in Advertising Space in the New-York Daily and Sunday Tribune.

During the first half year of 1900 THE NEW-YORK DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE Printed 526,179 Lines of Advertising (excluding TRIBUNE advertisements

> This public demand for TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SPACE proves that advertisers in THE TRIBUNE GET RESULTS.

more than during the same period of 1904

CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN

New-Dork Daily wribune

SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-A Japanese expedition of ten FOREIGN.—A Japanese expedition of ten transports, convoyed by two battleships, seven cruisers and torpedo boats, appeared off the Saghalien coast, near Korsakovsk, and landed men; the Russian garrison fled from Korsakovsk after destroying coast guns and burning public buildings. — The Kniaz Potemkine and a torpedo boat arrived at Kustenji, Rumania, and surrendered to the authorities at the port; the mutineers will be treated as foreign deserters and will be liberated on the frontier; warshipshave been dispaticled from Odessa to recover have been dispatched from Odessa to recover the vessels. — Russia, according to a dispatch from St. Petersburg, will demand from Rumania the surrender of the mutineers for punishment. — A dispatch from St. Petersburg to London said that a serious mutiny had occurred at the navai barracks in the capital; the general strike, it was added, had been set for July 10.

DOMESTIC.—In Washington the report of Secretary Wilson on the cotton report "leak" have been dispatched from Odessa to recove

DOMESTIC.—In Washington the report of Secretary Wilson on the cotton report "leak" was made public; Associate Statistician E. S. Holmes was dismissed from the service. ——
No visitors were received by President Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill, and a large amount of routine business was disposed of. —— Mr. Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, declared that Paul Morton had given great aid in checking the freight rebate evil. —— Mrs. Janet L. Wilson, at Winsted, Conn., declared that she would not return to the hospital at Poughkeepsle, N. Y., from which

CITY.—Stocks closed weak. —— Twenty persons were shocked and stunned by a lightning bolt which sturck a tree in Prospect Park. ——
President Charles V. Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, on his return from a study of municipal ownership in Great Britain, expressed doubts as to its practicability for this country.

Jacob Brenner, of Brooklyn, declared that the question of traction franchises would be an issue in the city cappaign, —— Baron Kaneko returned to the city from a social visit to the President at Sagamore Hill. —— An infamous state of affairs was revealed by the death of a young woman in the "sanatorium" in West encampment of the Jersey militia began at Sea Girt with the arrival of the 1st Regiment. District Attorney Jerome served papers on John W. Wooten's counsel, informing him of an ap peal for an aggravation of sentence. —— Alitha Guttman, twelve years old, saved her baby brother from a fire caused by an explosion. ——— Patrick Kearns was severely injured in a falling elevator in the St. James Building.

— The Century Realty Company bought the
Sacred Heart Convent. — The Appellate
Division ruled that theatrical employment agencles are under the supervision of the Commis the State Department had received notice from the Chinese government that barbarous forms of punishment had been abolished by an im-perial edict. er of Licenses. It was announced that

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day Showers; light south winds The temperature yesterday: Highest, 85 degrees; lowest, 72.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE

See opposite page for subscription rates.

FATE OF THE MUTINEERS.

The surrender of the mutinous crew of the Kniaz Potemkine to the Rumanian authorities relieves the Russian Black Sen ports of much anxiety and actual danger, and also raises an Interesting question in international law. The latter phase of the case will probably be of the greater interest to the world at large. Under precisely what conditions the mutineers surrendered the world is not yet informed. But as the local authorities referred the case to Bucharest and the surrender was effected be fore there had been time for the royal gov ernment deliberately and definitely to pass upon it, we may assume that they have practically thrown themselves upon the mercy of Rumania, trusting to her not to give them up to the vengeful authorities of Russia

The question arises, then, how Rumania should regard and treat them. It is said that the Rumanian authorities required the Russians to surrender as "foreign deserters," and it is not improbable that the Bucharest government will finally regard them in that light. Now, the delivering up by one state of deserters from the military or naval service of another depends, says Wheaton, upon mutual comity or upon special compact between different na-We must doubt that the comity be tween Rumania and Russia would move the for mer to surrender deserters-really political of fenders-to the latter, and we believe there is no treaty or other compact between the two states that would require such surrender mutiny of these men arose upon purely political grounds. The Russian authorities selves have assured us of that. Then, their offence is essentially a political crime, and they are political refugees, and it is an almost universal rule that political refugees are not to be surrendered to the state from which they fied. said the other day that these mutineers were

have been fulfilled. No foreign power has complained of ravages upon its shipping. The muti neers themselves emphatically proclaimed their intention not to harm foreigners or their property, and they seem to have kept that promise. Under such circumstances, while they might be regarded nominally and constructively as pirates, because of their lack of authorization or commission from any government, their abstention from piratical acts would probably cause their acquittal from the grave indictment. "All persons," said Lushington, "are held to "be pirates who are found guilty of piratical "acts; and piratical acts are robbery and mur-"der on the high seas." It does not appear that

these men are guilty of such acts. It may be reckoned by Russia the part of discretion to make no demand for the surrender of the men, but to follow Dogberry's advice and let them go, thanking God to be rid of a pack of knaves! The question for her to consider is which would have the worse effect upon the remainder of the service-for these men thus to be allowed to get away. scot free, or for them to be brought back and severely punished, provided it was possible to get them back. In the former case, the example of the success of these deserters might inspire others similarly to desert. In the latter harsh treatment of them might still further embitter and infurlate the disaffected members of the service. The probability seems to be, however, that the question will be settled for Russia by Ramania by the latter's refusal to surrender the men, or by such advance certainty of her resolution to refuse as will restrain Rus sia from making the demand.

THE TRAIL OF THE "GRAFTER."

The Machen-Beavers prosecutions did a good deal to discourage "grafting" in the federal service; but the evil of which the postoffice scandals were an ominous symptom was widespread, and we are not unlikely to encounter from time to time fresh evidences of the persistence in government circles of the "grafting" spirit. Last week a United States Senator was convicted in Portland, Ore., of taking attorney's fees for work done-in violation of law-before the federal departments. Less than a month ago a trusted employe of the Smithsonian In stitution was arrested on the charge of embezzling the institution's funds, this embezzle ment having continued for a long period undetected. Now an important official in the Depart ment of Agriculture is dismissed for "doctoring" the department's cotton reports and giving ad vance information to Cotton Exchange brokers and speculators.

This latest breach of trust, though perhaps not punishable under the federal statutes, is of a particularly odious character. It was committed by an official holding a peculiarly confidential post under the government and assuming toward it an exceptional fiduciary relation. It was the act of a functionary thoroughly alive to his responsibilities to the government and to the public. The value of the Department of Agriculture's crop report depends entirely on public confidence in its integrity. The officials in the statistician's onice knew that they must hold themselves above suspicion, that the government's good name was in their keeping, and that vast business interests would be injuriously affected by any deflection on their part from honor or good faith.

A Senator who secretly accepted illicit feet for practising before the departments might plead that he committed no serious moral wrong in taking compensation which any lawyer not a member of the House or Senate might honor ably have accepted. He might contend that he only did work which another lawyer would have done, and that neither the government nor the public suffered loss or injury through his ac tion. A vulgar bribe taker like Machen might say that his pilferings were petty and did no serious damage to private or public interests. But the dismissed associate statistician of the Agricultural Department, if the charges against him are fully sustained, can make no plea in mitigation of the moral enormity of his conduct; for he deliberately betrayed a public trust whose importance he fully understood, and sought to profit through market manipulations which involved the property interests-directly and ind rectly-of millions of American citizens.

It is reported from Washington that a criminal action cannot be brought against this recreant official. This is regrettable, if true; for offences of this sort deserve the severest pun-The spirit which prompts such ishment. breaches of trust-either in public or in private life-cannot be compromised with. It is the most destructive force against which our present political and social order has to war; and we should make an example of each and every offender who turns a trust to private gain. The federal government is gradually discovering and rooting out its "grafters." The process is a slow one, perhaps, yet the results achieved so far have been eminently wholesome. The war must go on-and will go on-till the public service is purified; and the moral energy this warfare generates may be sufficient to drive the "grafter" eventually not only from public but from private and business life.

A NEW BRIDGE TERMINAL.

After years of discussion by municipal officials and by the press a plan for a new terminal station at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge has at last been approved by the Board of Estimate. Mr. Best, the present Bridge Commissioner, is its author. If the project itself is not all that could be desired, the public will at least rejoice to see that there is finally some promise of relief. Two years or more may be required to carry the new scheme into execution; but there is a more definite assurance today than there was a week ago that the city government will take measures to diminish the congestion at the existing terminal. That is omething to be thankful for.

Mr. Best's plan is somewhat less pretentious than one proposed by his predecessor, Mr. Lindenthal. He does not advise the erection of a skyscraper costing \$12,000,000 or \$15,000,000. The building which he recommends is to be only three stories high, and its estimated cost Is \$3,000,000. Whether it will prove feasible to keep inside of that limit or not remains to be seen; but the comparatively modest height which is contemplated justifies the hope that the station may be finished before the millen nium. The area over which the building and elevated structure for switching will spread horizontally is extensive enough to permit a material improvement to be made upon the accommodations now afforded for traffic. The southern boundary of the site will be identical buildings, it has been for the reason that that with that of the present station, and the city is expected to acquire (where it does not already own) land as far north as the south side of Pearl-st. The western edge of the tract will be the east side of Centre-st. Here is vastly more room than is now available. If it should be judiciously utilized, patrons of the bridge will

have occasion for profound thankfulness. Two classes of patrons must be cared forthose who use the trolley cars and those who blin, to the secret of style. take the elevated trains. Inasmuch as the trol ley tracks are to be led into the basement of the building, the floor at street level will be avail-There is no question that the desertion and able for assembly purposes. From the brief outline of the plan which has been published it does not appear that the number of loops for trolley cars will be increased; but if they have a wider circuit and if more space is allowed tention are at a maximum, and are also not between them the inconvenience hitherto experienced in boarding the cars ought to be abated. The gain to be effected in the facilities | even when greatly diluted, occasionally proremains the consideration of piracy. We for entering and leaving the bridge trains is motes the development of gangrene in a wound more apparent than that in the trolley service, to which it is applied. Only a few instances probably to be regarded as pirates. That was More platforms are to be provided for this par- have come under his own observation, but he

highly objectionable necessity of shifting from one system of loading and unloading to another four times a day will cease to exist and one uniform policy prevail at all times. It is hard to say which is the greater nuisance, the transfer from one train to another at the Brooklyn terminus during "rush hours" or the resort to different platforms at different hours in the Manhattan station.

The Board of Estimate took no action at its st meeting on what must be considered an imdopted. The proposition to connect the Brooklyn and Williamsburg bridges with an elevated structure, which would facilitate the circulation of trains, was approved by the Rapid Transit commission last March. The Board of Estimate may have been restrained from considering the matter last week by the same reason which keeps it from acting on new subway plans-the necessity for awaiting a decision by the appellate courts relative to the law abbreviating he powers of the aldermen. When it is free to do so, however, we trust that it will take the matter up and give it the treatment which it deserves-a formal indorsement.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME.

Benevolence for educational purposes is in the air. Millions have been spent on our schools and coileges, but millions more are needed, and how generously they are provided has been clearly shown by the recent splendid gifts made to Harvard, Yale and the General Education Board. An equally significant episode is the success with which subscriptions have been raised for the American Academy of Fine Arts in Rome. The fund was started only last January, but already it is within \$100,000 of the \$1,000,000 required. It is hoped, or rather it confidently expected, that the sum lacking will be supplied with little delay. It could not e spent upon a better cause.

When this Roman scheme was originated, in 1894, it-had an exclusively architectural character. Three years later its scope was enlarged so as to include painters, sculptors and mustcians among its beneficiarles, and early in the present year a bill was passed at Washington ncorporating the academy along lines which set it once for all on a footing with the most iberal agencies of national progress here and abroad. The aim of the founders-among whom the distinguished architect Mr. Charles F. McKim is to be honored beyond the measure due simply to the office of president which he holds-is succinctly stated in the bill. They have undertaken to establish and maintain:

An institution to promote the study and practice of the fine arts, and to aid and stimulat the education and training of architects, paint ers, sculptors and other artists, by enabling such citizens of the United States as shall be selected by competition from among those who have passed with honor through leading technical schools or have been equally well qualified by private instruction or study to develop their powers and complete their training under the most favorable conditions of direction and surgoundings. roundings.

Obviously, a sound programme, spelling encouragement, system, practicality. But it is more than sound, it is positively inspiring, because it spells, above all things, Rome

Many a student would doubtless prefer to see spell Paris. Because technique is indispen sable it has been made a fetich in some quarters, and there be those who imagine that a serviceable technique can be acquired only in the French capital. Even if this were true-and it s far from being true-the unique value of the idea embodied in the academy in Rome would remain undiminished. That idea is not one of rudimentary instruction, but one of intellectual and spiritual stimulus; it looks to the development of an artist's technique, but it ooks much more to the training of his mind and to the expansion of his imagination. It is In Paris that the French teach their young artists how to use the tools of their profession. It is in Rome, at the Villa Medici, that they maintain their best men for an extended period, during which the latter are supposed to learn what to do with the proficiency they have gained at home. Why? Because in Rome, more than in any other city in the world, the very air is satarated with the beauty of art.

The young painter who fancies that all he has to do is to handle his brushes with authority eav be dubious about the lessons of Rom They are not lessons of technique, so of what avail are they? Let him look for an answer at the history of Ingres. It was not Rome that made him a master of pure draughtsmanship and a memorable exemplar of the classical ideal he had chosen his metier before he went to Italy But it was Rome that so cultivated his sense of beauty that we read of his wife's covering his face with her cloak in the streets so as to spare him the pain of seeing an ugly passerby. Looked at from the point of view of human sympathy the anecdote has its weak spot, no doubt, but for the artist at the most impressionable stage of his career its point is in no wise dulled, That is the great gift of Rome-a strengthening and a purification of the sense of beauty. To live and work amid its monuments of architecture, sculpture and painting is to breathe a finer air, to look at art in a larger perspective, to feel and to think on a higher plane, and to express yourself in nobler terms. That is why the icademy for which Mr. McKim and his colleagues have so unselfishly and so effectively labored deserves the cordial support of all who are interested in the growth of American art. That art will lose nothing of its individuality from contact with Italian precedent. On the contrary, it is far more likely to preserve its integrity in Rome than in Paris, for the reason that there is no such war of personalities on the banks of the Tiber as you find on the banks of the Seine. In Paris the student passes quickly into the camp of this or that master, subjects himself to the influence of an idiosyncrasy rather than that of a style, and follows so de votedly the tendency of his comrades to be 'modern" at all hazards that he forgets the priceless teachings of the past. In Rome he sits at the feet of the immortals, who lead him to the acquisition of principles which, in their perfection, know no date. He returns from the one city strengthened in technique; he returns from the other strengthened also in soul.

this imponderable addition to his resources worth while? It is worth while if American art is to rest its claim to honor, in the last resort, as much upon imagination, upon brains, as upon the perfecting of technical processes. If the architecture of the Italian Renaissance has been more potent than any other in transforming the character of our public and private architecture is a wellspring of good taste: it fixes the student's mind on immutable laws, it familiarizes him with ideas of proportion and refinement, and, at the same time, leaves him neculiarly free to develop his own genius. It is the same in painting and in sculpture. Rome does not give an artist a manner; in its austerity, in its grandeur, in its strangely impersonal beauty, it guides him, as nothing else will guide

IS CARBOLIC ACID ALWAYS SAFE!

In "The Medical News" for July Dr. Justin Herold, of this city, makes some suggestions which are particularly pertine t at a season when trifling accidents demanding surgical atunworthy of independent consideration. Dr. Herold refers to the fact that carbolic acid, probably to be regarded as pirates. That was More platforms are to be provided for this parin view of the threat that they would prey inpose, and a wider diffusion of the crowd ought
discriminately upon foreign shipping in the to result. It will also be possible, no doubt, to
to the year 1900. The unfortunate effect here
I like Father, Like Son.—Mr. Gotrox—When I was
your age str. I didn't have a dollar!
You age str. I didn't have a dollar!
That was made in view of the threat that they would prey inpose, and a wider diffusion of the crowd ought
to the year 1900. The unfortunate effect here
I probably won't have a dollar!
I probably won't have a dollar!

The father, Like Son.—Mr. Gotrox—When I was
your age str. I didn't have a dollar!
You age str. I didn't have a dollar!
I probably won't have a dollar!

The father is a probably was a dollar in the pose of the control of the in view of the threat that they would prey in pose, and a wider diffusion of the crowd ought cites 132 others which had gone on record up

Black Sea. But that threat does not seem to run more trains than are operated at present. specified does not, he admits, invariably follow It is not unlikely, moreover, that the present the washing of injured tissue with this popular antiseptic, but it has been observed frequently enough to dissuade a limited number of surgeons from employing carbolic scid for any other purpose than sterilizing their instru

ments. Dr. Francis B. Harrington, of the Massachusetts General Hospital, is one of the experts whom Dr. Herold quotes. Dr. Harringon advises the use of other drugs for cleansing wounds and dressing them. Dr. Herold's own preference is for a compound of acetate portant supplement to the scheme actually of lead and alum, but he does not strenuously urge its adoption. All he aims at is to induce his professional brethren to abandon carbolic acid. Whatever be their ultimate decision, they will do well to weigh his statements carefully.

> The American woman is always at the front. Our masculine challengers for lawn tennis honors in England all suffered defeat, but Miss May Sutton, of California, easily vanquished all feminine rivals for the All-England champion-

Mr. Tesla, in a letter to one of our contemporaries, declares that with appliances which he invented and patented other men can easily girdle the world with wireless messages, and that an engineer having no greater skill than himself could, with his apparatus, "threw this 'planet out of its orbit." Let us hope that if anybody is guilty of the piracy he hints at they will use it for the former purpose and not the latter. Oh, why did Mr. Tesla ever get up things with such awful possibilities?

Wilber F. Sanders, who died on Friday in Helena, Mont., was one of the most picturesque and stalwart figures in Montana life during its frontier period. He was the head of the Vigilantes who rooted out disorder and ruffianism and cleared the way for the Territory's peaceful development. He became one of the State's first Senators and was always a force in its politics. His virile personality was fitted to the times he lived in and the stage on which he acted, and Montana owes much to his labors for civilization and the common good.

In selecting the Minnesota as the steamship which will bring them to this country the Japanese peace envoys have shown good taste. The vessel which carries them salls directly to a port of the United Staxes, and has recently demonstrated her ability to equal in speed those of the Canadian line to Vancouver. The Pacific Mail Company has added several valuable ships to its fleet within the last three or four years. One of them is the Siberia, which sails from Yokohama on July 18. She will not arrive at San Francisco before August 2, which will be too late to serve the purpose of these eminent visitors; and the next preceding ship on the Pacific Mail schedule, the Coptic, is not so young as she once was. Besides being a new steamship, the Minnesota is much the largest now in regular service on the Pacific, though it ought not to be long before the Dakota, which has gone to join her, will be plying between Seattle and Yokohama.

An enormous quantity of provisions unfit for human food has been condemned by the employes of the Board of Health in New-York recently. Handlers of deleterious stuff who try to dispose of it hereabouts are inexcusable, since the people are able and ready to pay fair prices for proper sustenance.

It is plainly the duty of every State in the Union so to distribute the deposit of its funds that the suspension of any small number of banks will not cause serious trouble. Kansas is now suffering difficulties, and thousands of her employes are worrying because the money to pay them for work done for the State was put in an unfortunate institution which has closed its doors. Surely there have been instances enough of bad banking in the history of this country to warn every State not to put too much faith in the careful management of a single place of deposit.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An English debtor, on being sued, admitted that he had borrowed the money, but said that the plaintiff knew at the time it was a "Kathleen Mayourneen loan.' "A Kathleen Mavourneen

court, with a puzzled look. "That's it, your lordship-one of the 'it may be for years, and it may be for ever' sort."

THE TRAVELLER'S DREAM.

A little room in a little hotel, In a little country town, On a little bed, with musty smell, A man was lying down.

A great big man with a great big snore— For he lay on his back, you see— And a peaceful look on his face he wore, For sound asleep was he.

In his dreams what marvellous trips he made, What heaps of stuff he sold! And nabody falled, and every one paid, And his orders were good as gold. He smiled, and smothered a scornful laugh When his fellow commercials crowed. For he knew no other had sold the half Of what his order book showed.

He got this letter from home one day— "Dear Sir-We've no fitter term To use in your case than simply to say Henceforth you are one of the firm."

And a glorious change this made in his life, He now from the road withdrew; And, really, soon got to know his wife, His son, and his daughter, too.

But with a thump-bang-whang-thump-bang!

again,
The 'boots' had knocked at the door:
It's very near time for that 6:10 train!"
The commercial's dream was o'er.

-(Tit-Bits, What is said to be the oldest letter in the world has been found in some excavations in ancient Attica. M. Wilhelm, secretary of the Austrian Archaeological Institute, who succeeded in decipin ering it, asserts that it was written four centuries before Christ. It is engraved on a leaden leaf, folded in two, and it bears on the outside the fol owing address: "To the porter of the market at Potis, to be delivered either to Nausias or Thrasicles, or to their sons." The text of the letter is as follows: "Mneslenges sends his greetings to hose in the house, and informs them that he is in good health. Please send me a blanket or some sheepskins, if possible, of the ordinary kind, without ornaments. As soon as the occasion offers I shall return them."

Kilson-Gaylord's wife used to be awfully stout, and now she is quite thin. What caused the change, I wonder? Marlow-Divorce. This isn't the same wife, -(Town and Country.

The motor boat has invaded the romantic canals f Venice. The city of Venice has just established a transportation system of its own, and is operating fifty or more motor boats through the canals and lagoons, much as London might operate its own streetcars. The fare is equivalent to one cent.

"Pa, what's an entente cordiale?"
"That's a polite way of referring to it when a couple of fellows who haven't been the best of friends decide to let bygones be bygones and step in and have a drink on it."—(Chicago Record-

The following English schoolboy "howlers" are said to be genuine: "The Temperate Zone is the region where no one drinks too much." "John Wycliff was the editor of 'The Morning Star,' afterward became a reformer." "Henry VIII was brave, corpulent and cruel; he was frequently married to a widow, had an ulcer on his leg. and great decision of character." "Q .: Mention the ilegal Acts of James II. A.: (1) The birth of a "The Septuagint was a committee of 700 men elected to revise the poems of Homer." "The Provisions of Oxford were wheat, sheep, eggs, etc." The English Pale is a fine ale made and much drunk in England." "A conjunction is the place where two railway lines meet." "Stmon de Montfort's father was a Crusader, and from him he in-herited religiousness, which was very useful to him afterwards, when he became Archbishop of Canter

About People and Jocial Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Summer resorts, such as Newport, Bar Harbor, Southampton New-London and Oyster Bay, are rather late in opening this year, owing to the ten dency which people have displayed to linger at their country seats and to make the latter their headquarters for the summer rather than their villas and cottages by the seashore. Newport is only just beginning to wake up, and while Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has delayed until now opening ssways, Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Mrs. Astor. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and many others have yet to arrive. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are, however, already there with their children, and Lispenard Stewart has begun nis series of dinners.

At Southampton, where Ellieu Root, recently appointed Secretary of State, and Mrs. Root are spending the week end with Mrs. Root's mother. Mrs. Salem H. Wales, the Meadow Club only gave its first dance of the season last Friday These Friday night dances at the club are a feature of the Southampton season, which cannot be said to be under way until they have been started. The Meadow Club is the accepted centre of the sum there, and its officers this year are Judge Henry Howland, president; Edward W. Humphreys, vice-president; William Manice, secretary J. Bowers Lee, treasurer, and Frederick H. Betts.

At Cedarhurst the polo tournament, which began on July 3, will end on Saturday next. It is attracting a large number of well known people to the Rockaway Hunt Club, which has been the scene of much gayety in connection with the affair The Meadow Brook, the Westchester, Great Neck and the Bryn Mawr teams are all taking part in the games, the pricipal trophy for which is the Ladies' Challenge Cub.

Postmaster and Mrs. Willcex are booked to sail for Europe next Tuesday, and will be away for about six weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Richard Gambrill and Egerton L. Winthrop were among the who left town yesterday for Newport by the mid-day train. Other passengers included Mrs. Perry Tiffany and her children, Sumner and James W. Gerard and J. F. D. Lanier.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, who are at Morristown, will start this week for their camp in the North Woods.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt are expected this week at Bar Harbor from Biltmore, where they have made their headquarters since last an

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Miss Ruth Twembly are now at Vineland, their place at Newport, for the searon. Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish arrived there last night for the sur

Mrs. Frederick O. Beach and her little son are at Narragansett Pier for the summer. Mrs. Beach has completely recovered from the serious illness which confined her for a number of weeks last spring to Roosevelt Hospital.

Announcement is made of the birth of a son at Constantinople to Mme. van Roxien, who was formerly Miss Albertina Winthrop. M. van Royjen is secretary of the Dutch Legation at the Sublime Porte. Mrs. Robert Winthrop, who has been staying with them at Constantinople, is due here next week from Europe, and will go, on her arrival, to her place at Lenox. Governor Beekman Winthrop and Mrs. Winthrop, who are now at Lenox, expect to return to Porto Rico on Saturday

Lady Kintore and her daughter, Lady Mabel Keith Falconer, who have been travelling in this country for several months, sailed yesterday for

Mrs. Cornelius Lee, who was Miss Cloise Hatch, is lying seriously ill with typhoid fever at her cottage at Tuxedo. She has been ill since here return from Philadelphia, where she stayed for the horse show with Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze and Miss Annie

Kountze, who have been until now at their place at Morristown, are booked to sail on Thursday next for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. W. De Lancey Kountze are at the country place they purchased some time ago at Katonah, N. Y.

Mrs. Charles T. Barney and her daughter, Miss

Katherine Barney, are due here on Tuesday from Europe, and will on their arrival go to their summer place at Southampton for the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Stevens Alexander will follow later, and will take up their abode with Mrs. Archibald Alexander at Castle Point, Hoboken.

Among those booked to sail for New-York this week from Europe are Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor and their son Vincent, who on their ar rival will go at once to Newport, where their little girl and Mrs. Astor's widowed sister, Mrs. Francis C. Lawrence, jr., are staying with Mrs. Lawrence's father, Edward S. Willing.

Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence are due this week at Newport. Their young daughter, who has been educated almost entirely abroad, will make her debut there this summer.

James J Van Alen, Justice and Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall J. Dodge, Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bulkley Hubthe Misses Hubbell and Justice and Mrs. Francis M. Scott and Miss Scott sailed yesterday from New-York for Europe,

TUXEDO PARK NOTES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Tuxedo Park, N. Y., July &-After cool and refreshing showers this afternoon a number of well known people came to the Ramapo Hills to pass

Sunday at Tuxedo. Many of the cottagers are preparing to go to the seashore, but as yet only

few families have left, and the clubhouses still remain well fitted. Several week-end parties, followed by dinners, are in progress. Among the largest are those given by Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, at Kewahdin; Gen.

eral J. Fred Pierson, in the Wolfe cottage, on Turtle Mountain; Mr. and Mrs. John G. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Curting and Mr. and Mrs. George L. Ronalds, At the club, dinners were given to-night by New bold Leroy Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Van Nos

trand, Mr. and Mr. Henry P. Rogers, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Woodbury, Mr. and Mrs. William Elliott and Mr. and Mrs. N. Thayer Robb, who went abroad

early in May, arrived on Thursday, and opened their Tuxedo house. They will pass the midsua mer at Southampte Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Babies have leased the Wet-

more cottage on Weewah Lake for the summer. The tennis courts were crowded to-day, when a tourney of mixed doubles was started. Several cups were given by the committee. ntries were the Misses Kane, Miss Hull, the Misse

Mrs. George R. Preston, who has occupied the McCagg cottage, on Tower Hill, has gone to New-

Page and Mrs. Vatable.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hill Prentice have vacated the winter club, and will pass the summer at Martha's Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, who have been

at the clubhouse since their arrival last week from abroad, moved into their large house to-day, o remain for the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond are in the Hyde

ottage. Among to-day's arrivals were Mrs. Russell Hoad-

lay, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Redmond, D. Ogden Rogers, Mrs. N. P. Rogers, A. S. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Existis, Colonel J. Neal Hodges, T. A. Gardiner, Miss Mabel Meriam, Miss B Crosby, Clarence Fahnestock, Samuel F. Street, G. Gould Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Channay, and Mrs W. P. Mason, Mrs. James Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. John R Dunlap and Guy F. Cary.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Newport, R. L. July 8.—There were many et ainments at Newport to-day, the largest being the dinner given this evening at Snug Harbor, by Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, in honor of her granddaughter, Miss Deacon. The dinner was for young people, following which there was music. Earlier in the day there was a large luncheon party at Gooseberry Island, this ertertainment being given orge B. De Forrest, it being her regular

This afternoon a luncheon was given by Mrs. Joseph Harriman, and a luncheon and lawn party by Mrs. Edwards Spencer.

weekly affair.

This evening cottage dinners were given by Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, Mrs. F. O. French, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Ogden Mills, Mrs. Philip Lydig and Miss Charlotte Pell. Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., also entertained at dinner at Wayside. George E. Scott has given 80 to the Newport

Egerton L. Winthrop has arrived at Newport for

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet arrived at their cotage this evening for the season Paul Morton, ex-Secretary of the Navy, arrived

at Newport this evening from New-York, and is he guest of Edward J. Berwind, for a few days. United States Senator Kean, of New-Jersey, is he guest of Hugh D. Auchincloss

Registered at the Casino to-day were Edward C. Knight and Russell H. Greeley.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 Lenox, Mass., July 8.—David T. Dana, of New-York, won the golf handleap at the Lenox Golf Club to-day at scratch, with a score of \$1. On July 4 Dana won the annual contest of the club. To-day's contestants included William D. Sloane, M. Dwight Collier, Count Zichy, John H. Ham-mond, Robert W. Paterson, Giraud Foster and William B. O. Field.

The subscribers to the band concert fund are Mrs. George G. Haven, John E. Alexandre, Mrs. James R. Jesup, Charles Lanier, William D. Curtis, Mrs. A. D. Chapin, Morris K. Jesup and Miss Mary De P. Carev.

At the Lenox Club this morning Mr. and Mrs. George B. Blake, of Wellesley, defeated Governor Heekman Winthrop of Porto Rico and the Gov-ernor's secretary, Mr. Frazer, in lawn tennis doubles in three sets. There was a large gallery at the clubhouse.

Miss Ethel Morgan, of Rye, N. Y., is a guest of

Arrivals in Lenox to-day include Mr. and Mrs T. Chesney Richardson, Samuel and Joseph Gold ing, Henry R. Taylor, John T. Sill, Mrs. George H. Morgan, Hugh O'Beirne, first secretary of the Brit ish Embassy, and Count Bressler, of the German

Registered at the Hotel Aspinwall are President R. G. Irwin of the Atlantic Coast Line Rallway and party, W. L. Jacques, H. C. Weston, Mrs. N. K. Matthews, W. B. Hornblower, New-York, and Mrs. Frank Watkins of Rye

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Grosvenor. Eben Hamlin, Mrs. G. W. Bement and Miss Atocha, of New-York George W. Carleton and Mrs. E. B. Snowben, of Louisville, and Mrs. James Westervelt, of Rve have registered at the Red Lion Inn. Stockbridge. At Heaton Hall are Mrs. E. Berg. Miss Emily Berg, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Winters, Mrs. E. D. Ropes, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Osborne, Mrs. J. S. Day, Miss Day and Miss Hawley, of New-York. Dr. E. M. Culver, of New-York, is entertaining his brother, Henry B. Culver, in New-Marlboro. John Shepard, jr., of Providence, has presented to the Wyantenuck Golf Club, of Great Barrington,

handsome trophy for handicap competition Professor Henry Farnam and family, of New-Haven, arrived to-day at the Bowler place, in Stockbridge.

AMBASSADOR REID'S RECEPTION.

A Great Gathering of American and British Subjects at Dorchester House.

London, July 8.-Dorchester House, the English home of the American Ambassador, Whitelaw Reld, was the scene to-day of one of the greatest gatherings of . mericans ever held in a foreign city. The occasion was the Fourth of July reception, which was postponed on account of Secretary Hay's death. The house was crowded with Americans and prominent British subjects between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Reid and Mrs. Reid stood at the head of the grand staircase while receiving the guests. The house was prettlly decorated with flowers and paims. On the lawn an immense marquee was erected, in which refreshments were served Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Bay-

ard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Senator Allison, Congressman Cousins, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bachelos, Colonel and Mrs. Thompson, J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Chandler, the Duchess of Marlborough, the staff of the American Consulate General, Lord and Lady Cheylesmore, Sir-Sidney and Lady Waterloo, Sir James and Lady McGregor, the Lord Chief Justice, Baron Alverstone; Sir Charles and Lady Wellesley and the Earl and Countess of Yarmouth.

MR. M'CORMICK'S VACATION.

The Ambassador Going to Carlsbad-Mrs. McCormick Coming Here.

Paris, July 8.-Mrs. McCormick, wife of the summer in America. She will sail about July 18, probably on the North German Lloyd steamer Krenprinz Wilhelm. Orders have been given to prepare her summer home near Chicago, where she will remain part of the time. Mr. McCormick will start about the same time for Carlsbad to re cuperate from the strain of official duties, which have been exceptionally heavy owing to the transfer of the post from General Porter to Mr. Mc-Cormick, the visit of the special mission and the negotiations concerning Morocco and peace in the

A DESERVED CRITICISM. To the Editor of The Tribune

Sir: In your columns and in those of other newspapers, it is customary to publish in parallel co mmns remarks or incidents of opposite nature for omparison. It would be apropos to print in like manner the respect paid throughout England to your dead statesmen, and the story in yesterday's papers of the insult paid by United States officers at Rochester, N. Y., to the British flag. The accepted definition of a true gentleman is a fine consideration for the feelings of others. A king acting to the contrary would forfeit all the rights to any further claim for respect. This country toasts of containing eighty million kings. Granted Put such underbred conduct renders them entirely

nworthy of the higher title of hon

horsied by an old British veteran in accordance with his usual custom.

What a contrast to the universal welcome and respect lavishly bestowed in all civilized countries on the Stars and Stripes. Moreover, were it possible to imagine a singler insult paid to the American flag, would not an American feel justified in defending his country's emblem at the point of the gun, even to wining out the insult with blood it this a response to the chivalrous encouragement given to the American sportsmen now uphability their nation's reputation in the cid country? Not the United States of North America will not extra nor hold the real esteem of civilization until their inhabitants have learned to behave courteously toward other nations, and do to others as ting would be and are done by

New-York July 7, 1906.

New-York, July 7, 1966.

MRS. WESTINGHOUSE'S TEA.

isy velkoraph to the trining. est day of the summer in the Berkshires, the Lenox and Stockbridge cottagers who were invited to Erskine Park this afternoon by Mrs George Westinghouse found it delightfully cool on the Westinghouse found it delightfully cool on the heights above Laurel Lake. Mrs. Westinghouse entertained at tea at 5 o'clock for Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, of Pittsburg, who are in Stockbridge for their first season. The guests included nearly all the prominent Lenox and many Stockbridge cottagers and the members of the diplomatic corps now in Lenox. The house was decorated with flowers from Erskine Park gardens.

C. H. MACKAY LEASES ESTATE.

Clarence B. Mackay has beened from the Henry Hilton estate the Woodlawn Park Superty in Sa atoga, and will occupy it for the season on Besides the mansion and several cottages, the park equides 1,500 acres.